CAPSULE SUMMARY

Harrison House HA-2053 435 Choice Street Bel Air, Harford County 1925 c. Private

Built around 1925, this wood-frame, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is one-and-a-half stories in height and is three bays wide on the façade and has a rectangular footprint with a rear ell addition. Resting on a solid, poured concrete foundation, this dwelling is capped with a gambrel roof sheathed with slate tiles. The walls are clad with weatherboard siding and rising above the roof is one interior, stretcher-bond, brick chimney. A two-story, gable-roof ell is located on the rear elevation and a shed-roof, one-story, enclosed porch is located on the southeast elevation. The three gable dormers on the façade have a similar molded wood cornice and feature a full pediment. At the time of the 2004 survey, the house was undergoing rehabilitation.

The Harrison House is a representative example of a modest Dutch Colonial Revival style house dating to 1925 within the Town of Bel Air, Maryland. This dwelling is one-and-a-half stories, three bays wide, features a rectangular footprint, symmetrical fenestration, capped with a sloping gambrel roof, and adorned with gable dormers on the façade all characteristics common of Dutch Colonial Revival-style houses. Very few Dutch Colonial Revival-style houses are located in Bel Air compared to the ubiquitous Colonial Revival houses such as Four Squares and Cape Cod cottages. The houses on the surrounding blocks to the Harrison House date from the 1870s through the 1940s and range in a mixture of styles including Gothic Revival, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

1. Name of I	roperty	(indicate preferred na	ame)		
historic	Harrison House				
other					
2. Location					
street and number	435 Choice Stree	t			not for publication
city, town	Bel Air				vicinity
county	Harford				
3. Owner of	Property	(give names and mailing	addresses of all o	wners)	
name	Timothy and Lyn	nette Stielper			
street and number	435 Choice Stree	t		telephone	N/A
city, town	Bel Air		state MD	zip code	21014-2909
Contri Deterr Deterr Recor	buting Resource in mined Eligible for th mined Ineligible for ded by HABS/HAE	National Register District Local Historic District le National Register/Marylan the National Register/Maryla R or Research Report at MHT	and Register		
Other:	Therefore done into A therefore acceptance to the contract of				
6. Classifica	 ition				
Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource C	Count
district _X_building(s)	public _X_privateboth	agriculturecommerce/tradedefense X domestic	landscaperecreation/coreligionsocial	Contributing ulture 2	Noncontributing buildings sites structure

7. Description		Inventory No. HA-2053
Condition		
excellent	deteriorated	
X good	ruins	
fair	altered	

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Exterior Description

Located at the end of Choice Street, this single dwelling faces northeast and is on a level grassy lot. Several foundation plantings front the house and numerous large trees surround the property. A gravel driveway leads to the dwelling and a workshop is located to the north of the house.

Built around 1925, this wood-frame, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is one-and-a-half stories in height and is three bays wide on the façade and has a rectangular footprint with a rear ell addition. Resting on a solid, poured concrete foundation, this dwelling is capped with a gambrel roof sheathed with slate tiles. The walls are clad with weatherboard siding and rising above the roof is one interior, stretcher-bond, brick chimney. A two-story, gable-roof ell is located on the rear elevation and a shed-roof, one-story, enclosed porch is located on the southeast elevation. The roof on the enclosed porch was replaced by the Stielpers with synthetic slate tiles. Architectural features include overhanging eaves, a boxed cornice, corner metal brackets, cornerboards, and a wood soffit. The original wood cornice consists of a cyma recta terminating in a cavetto molding and a wide fascia board. The three gable dormers on the façade have a similar molded wood cornice and feature a full pediment. At the time of the 2004 survey, the house was undergoing rehabilitation. The original window casings on the exterior were removed during this renovation.

The façade contains two 6/6 double-hung, wood replacement windows and a glazed, full-pediment vestibule. All windows, except the basement windows, have been replaced with double-hung, wood-sash windows. The gable of the vestibule is clad with vertical boards and the entry on the vestibule has a screen-and-panel double door flanked with 12-lights/1-panel sidelights with a 16-light transom. The sides of the vestibule contain 15-lights/1-slightly raised panel. The front door to the house is an original 6-panel wood door with slightly raised panels and a brass pull handle. Flanking the entry are 10-light/1-panel sidelights and a 16-light transom. The upper-half story of the façade contains three gable dormers each with one 6/6 window. The basement contains two 2-light, wood awning windows.

The three bays on the northwest elevation contains one slightly off center 9-light/2-panel replacement metal door flanked by one 4/4 window and one pair of 12-light casement windows. Covering this side entry is a modern gable overhang supported with knee braces. The cornice of this overhang is comprised of an ovolo, filet, and a fascia board. The second story of the main block is pierced with three 6/6 windows. The attic story is pierced with two quarter-round, louvered vents. The basement contains one boarded window and one 3-light wood awning window. Each of the basement windows have brick wells. The northwest elevation of the rear ell is pierced with one 6/6 window on the second story.

Facing southwest, the rear elevation of the main block contains one 6/6 window and one bay window not original to the dwelling. The bay window has a center 8/8 window flanked by two 6/6 windows. The upper story of the main block of the house contains two gable dormers similar to those on the first story. The basement is pierced with one 3-light wood awning window. The rear elevation of the rear ell is pierced with one modern 9-light/2-panel door on the first story. The first and second story each contain one 6/6 window. The southwest elevation of the side, enclosed porch is pierced with French 15-light doors, which were installed in 2003.

There are two 6/6 windows in the first story of the southeast elevation of the main block. The second story contains two 6/6 windows and the attic story contains two quarter-round, louvered vents. The basement features one boarded window.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Name Harrison House Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

The southeast elevation of the rear ell has one 6/6 window on the second story. The side porch is pierced with two 6/6 windows on the southeast elevation. Two concrete steps on this elevation ascend to the enclosed porch where a single door originally stood.

Interior Description

The floor plan of the Harrison House is a side-hall plan with a front living room, and a kitchen and dining room to the rear. The rooms are laid out so a circular movement pattern on the first floor provides access to each of the rooms. The house has undergone rehabilitation between 2001 and 2004. All plaster walls and ceilings have been removed and replaced with drywall. All wood trim has been removed as well as the original five horizontal-panel wood doors commonly used during the 1920s. The original window and door square-edged casings were a flat stock molding common during the 1920s and 1930s.

The side hall contains a quarter-turn, open-stringer staircase with a square, paneled newel post and square balusters, and a rounded balustrade. The bracket on the stringer consists of an ovolo flanked with cavetto moldings. The first step is curtailed. The floors throughout the house are original Tupelo Poplar wood floorboards except for the kitchen floors. From the side hall there is access to the kitchen to the rear and the living room in the front. The Stielpers widened the doorway between the hall and living room. The living room contains a fireplace originally used with a wood stove insert, which has been removed by the Stielpers. The original hearth was a poured concrete mixture dyed red and has been removed during the rehabilitation and was not replaced at the time of the 2004 survey.

The dining room is accessed through the side hall and through the living room. According to the Stielpers, the bay window was added in the 1950s or 1960s. The floor where the wall bumps out at the bay window is covered with oak floorboards.

The kitchen has undergone the most changes during the circa 2003 rehabilitation. The kitchen is accessed by the side hall or through the dining room. The kitchen was enlarged by the removal of partition walls on the northeast and southeast walls. The modern floor covering are marble travertine tiles.

The second floor spaces have been altered from their original configuration. At the time of the 2004 survey the second floor contained three bedrooms, one sitting room, and two bathrooms. The master bathroom originally served as a small bedroom. The rear ell originally functioned as an enclosed sleeping porch because of the number of windows in the small space. The walls, floors, and ceiling are similar to the first floor and all trim and doors have been removed from the second floor. At the time of the survey, a 5-panel wood door in the master bathroom was the only original door in use in the house.

The basement is one open unfinished space with square support posts. The basement features exposed ceiling joists, an exposed brick chimney, and poured concrete floor and walls.

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Secondary Resources

The one-and-a-half story workshop appears to date to the 1920s. It is wood-frame construction and rests on a solid parged foundation. The front-gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles and there is a central-interior brick chimney. The southwest elevation features a five-panel wood door similar to the original doors in the 1925 house. The building is illuminated with 6/6 wood-sash windows and the northeast elevation is pierced with one roll-up garage door. Other architectural features include an inset porch supported with a wood post on the south corner, overhanging eaves, and weatherboard siding with cornerboards.

8. Signific	ance			Inventory No. HA-2053
Period	Areas of Significance	Check and j	ustify below	
1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899 1900-1999 2000-	agriculture archeology X architecture art commerce communications X community planning conservation	 economics education engineering entertainment/ recreation ethnic heritage exploration/ settlement 	health/medicine industry invention landscape architecture law literature maritime history military	performing arts philosophy politics/government religion science social history transportation other:
Specific dates	1925		Architect/Builder N/A	
Construction da	ates 1925			Section 1975 Section (Section 1975)
Evaluation for:				
	National Register	N	laryland Register	Xnot evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Statement of Significance

The Harrison House is a representative example of a modest Dutch Colonial Revival style house dating to 1925 within the Town of Bel Air, Maryland. This dwelling is one-and-a-half stories, three bays wide, features a rectangular footprint, symmetrical fenestration, capped with a sloping gambrel roof, and adorned with gable dormers on the façade all characteristics common of Dutch Colonial Revival-style houses. The floor plan of the Harrison House is similar to other corner entry rectangular plans of Colonial Revival-style and Craftsman bungalows of the 1920s and 1930s. Examples of the plan used in the Harrison House can be found in the mail order catalogue of the Sears, Roebuck and Company in houses such as the Van Dorn or Van Page. Very few Dutch Colonial Revival-style houses are located in Bel Air compared to the ubiquitous Colonial Revival houses such as Four Squares and Cape Cod cottages. The houses on the surrounding blocks to the Harrison House date from the 1870s through the 1940s and range in a mixture of styles including Gothic Revival, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival.

Development of Bel Air: Late 19th and Mid 20th Century

The proximity to Baltimore City, the arrival of the railroad, the introduction of the automobile, and improvement of roads allowed for greater prosperity within Harford County and particularly the Town of Bel Air. Bel Air was home to a building boom of the late nineteenth century and again after World War I. Hays, Richardson's, and the two Dallam's Additions are the primary residential developments of the late 19th century and early 20th century that took place within the Bel Air town limits.

Hays Addition is bounded on the south by Baltimore Pike, to the west by Archer Street, to the north by Thomas Street, and to the east by Bond Street. The Hays Addition was platted in 1886 and only three lots sold at this time. Between 1887 and 1917 only nine more lots were sold in this section of Bel Air. Marilynn M. Larew, historian, states that the reason for the slow building pace in Hays Addition could be the lots were priced much higher than lots in other sections of Bel Air such as in Dallam's Additions and Richardson's Addition.¹

¹ Marilynn M. Larew, Bel Air: An Architectural and Cultural History, 1782-1945 (Bel Air, MD: Town of Bel Air, 1995), p. 170.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Name Harrison House Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

The boundaries for Richardson's Addition are Bond Street to the east, Alice Anne Street to the south, Richardson Street to the west, and Nichols Street on the north. Lots began selling in 1886, however, it was not officially platted and recorded until 1911. By 1917, fifteen houses stood along Alice Anne Street, which became an African-American working class neighborhood. Not including the dwellings on Alice Anne Street, seventeen houses were constructed in Richardson's Addition between 1914 and 1945.²

Major Dallam's Addition was platted in 1883 and the boundaries are the MA & PA Railroad to the south, Dallam Avenue to the north, Rockspring Avenue to the east, and several lots past Mast Street to the west. Due to the proximity to the railroad, several lots were built upon for industrial and commercial uses as well as worker's housing. Dallam's second addition is located to the north of Dallam's first addition including Roland Avenue, Rockspring Avenue, and Hall Street. In the late 1880s, the west side of Rockspring Avenue was built upon followed by construction on Roland Avenue after 1890. Eleven houses were constructed in Dallam's second addition between 1885 and 1914.

Following World War I, Bel Air prospered with numerous suburban developments on the outskirts of the downtown core. Three of the larger additions to Bel Air during the 1920s include Fulford Park (1922), Ingleside (1923), and Kenmore (1924). The area that is Fulford Park originally was made up of 18 acres running from Main Street and Fulford Avenue, South to Linwood Avenue, and East to Ewing Street. Other streets included in Fulford Park are Maitland Street and Powell Avenue. Unlike the slow development of the late 19th century developments of Hays and Richardson's Additions, the lots in Fulford Park sold quickly and construction began immediately. The real estate agents responsible for selling the lots of Fulford Park advertised and auctioned the lots on one day in 1922 soon after it was platted. One hundred thirty six lots sold in one day bringing in a total of \$12,000.

The area known as Ingleside off North Hickory Avenue is bounded by Wright Street to the south and McCormick Lane to the north. This section of Bel Air was subdivided and platted by J. Edwin Webster, son of Colonel Edwin Hanson Webster, in April 1923. Oliver T. Wallace and Samuel Dameron were the real estate agents responsible for the sales. According to Larew, Ingleside was the "place to build between the wars" and continued to expand after 1945. Similar to Fulford Park, Ingleside held an auction to handle the sales of the lots which occurred in April or May of 1923. Ingleside developed rapidly, much more so than any other previous development made to Bel Air. According to Larew, the "first two blocks on East Broadway and Webster were full" by the end of the 1920s. A total of sixteen houses were constructed in the 1920s—"faster than any previous addition in town."

In 1919, Robert and Anne Heighe purchased 99 acres of Hanway's farm, which was platted in 1924 by the local real estate firm of Vaughn, Warren, and Wells, using their namesake for the subdivision. Today, the addition is better known as the Kenmore addition. The lots were auctioned the lots on September 22, 1924 and a total of 199 lots were sold equaling \$19,500.

² Larew, p. 172.

³ Larew, pp. 173-176.

⁴ Larew, pp. 181-183.

⁵ Larew, pp. 181-181.

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Name Harrison House Continuation Sheet

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Due to the building boom in Harford County in the 1920s and 1930s, the pre-World War I developments in Bel Air were being steadily built upon similar to the new developments of the early 1920s. A section of Dallam's second addition, which includes Hall Street, was re-surveyed and platted in 1931 as the Rock Spring Addition. This new plat consisted of two blocks with a total of 102 lots and is bounded to the north by Vale Road, to the east by Rockspring Avenue, to the south by Hall Street, and to the west by Roland Avenue. Robinson Street runs north south and connects Hall Street to Vale Road, originally called Bel Air-Watervale Road. Block A of Rock Spring Addition was platted with fifty-five lots, the majority of which are equal size of twenty-five feet wide and 100 feet deep. Block B of this addition contains forty-seven lots, most of which were of similar size to the lots in Block A.

After the platting of the Rock Spring Addition, several more residential developments were constructed within the town limits. Development slowed dramatically between the mid-1930s and the early 1950s. Because of the Town's proximity and association to the Aberdeen Proving Ground, a U.S. Army Installation Management Agency, Bel Air experienced a remarkable population decline during the mid- to late-1940s due to the Proving Ground downsizing after World War II. In the early 1950s, Bel Air regained its population numbers as it was experiencing in the 1930s and numerous developments occurred during the 1950s and early 1960s including such examples as Howard Park (1951), Shamrock (1955), and Homestead Village (early 1960s).

Harrison House

The Harrison House, at 435 Choice Street, is located in the Third District of Harford County within the Town of Bel Air, Maryland. The Harrison House was built around 1925 by Edmund P.H. Harrison, Sr. and his wife, Caroline W. Harrison. The property on which the Harrison House is sited was conveyed to Caroline Webster Harrison in 1908 from Judge William Henry Harlan (1850-1942) and his wife, Bessie Webster Harlan (b. 1859). Caroline W. Harrison and Bessie W. Harlan were the daughters of Colonel Edwin H. Webster and Caroline McCormick Webster of *Ingleside*. In 1923, *Ingleside*, the Webster farm and estate house, was divided by J. Edwin Webster, son of Colonel Edwin H. Webster.

The 1910, Federal Census lists Edmund P.H. Harrison (Sr.) as a 51 year old engineer and in his household are his wife, Caroline W. and three children, Sarah H. (19), Edmund P.H., Jr. (9), and Caroline W. (12). The 1920 census shows that he owns his own house without a mortgage and his wife, son, and youngest daughter still reside in his household. It appears from the deeds that Edmund P.H. Harrison and his wife, Caroline W. Harrison, built the house at 435 Choice Street in 1925. William S. Archer and H. Willard Tarring are deeded mortgages for this property at this time. The 1930 census shows that Harrison lived next to Sydney Peverly and owns his own house, 435 Choice Street, valued at \$12,000.6 At this time, Edmund P.H. Harrison, Sr. is 73 years old and is retired. According to an obituary listed in the Aegis, Caroline W. Harrison died on July 9, 1933 at the age of 72.7

⁷ Aegis, 7/14/1933.

⁶ U.S. Bureau of the Census, The Census of 1900 and 1930, Harford County, Maryland. Census searched from http://persi.heritagequestonline.com/hqoweb/library (7 December 2004).

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In 1938, following an equity court case, the property was sold to Margaret Bell by John L.G. Lee, a trustee for the property. It appears that Margaret Bell defaulted and the property was returned back to John L.G. Lee because in 1942, the property was sold to Edmund P.H. Harrison, Jr. After four years of ownership, Edmund P.H. Harrison, Jr. and his wife, Miriam, sold the property in 1946 to Lyman and Dorothy Josephs. After another four years, the property was purchased by Gerard and Eleanor L. Kunkel. Gerard Kunkel is the son of John and Dora Kunkel and was born in 1925. John N. Kunkel, Jr., started the Kunkel Service Company in Bel Air, which eventually became one of the largest automotive supplies and equipment distributors in Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania. Gerard and Eleanor Kunkel resided at this property with their daughters Sarah (known as Sallee) and Julia. Shortly after the birth of their youngest daughter, Julia Kunkle, Gerard Kunkel and his wife, Eleanor L. Kunkel sold the property to a relative, Caroline D. Archer, in 1954. Gerard Kunkel and his family moved to Thorn Meadow Farm after selling the Harrison House. Caroline D. Archer owned the property until 1967 when she conveyed it to John P. Archer and others. The Archer family owned the property at 435 Choice Street the longest period, a total of twenty-six years. The property then exchanged hands six times between 1980 and 2001 when the current owners, Timothy E. and Lynnette C. Stielper, purchased the property. Timothy Stielper, (b. 1970) and Lynette Steilper (b. 1967) moved into the Harrison House in 2004 after a complete renovation of the house. Lynette Steilper is native to Baltimore City, Maryland and Timothy Steilper is from Parkville, Maryland in Baltimore County. Both Steilper's work for Ikea; Lynette is employed in the Human Resources department and Timothy works in the Information Technology department.

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Chain-of-Title

Information found at Bel Air Courthouse

July 28, 1908 Grantor: William H. Harlan and Bessie Webster Harlan

Grantee: Caroline W. Harrison, sister to Bessie Harlan

Deed Book WSF 125 Folio 130

July 11, 1925 Grantor: Caroline W. Harrison

Grantee: William S. Archer Deed Book 194 Folio 359

[Mortgage]

October 22, 1925 Grantor: Caroline W. Harrison and Edmund P.H. Harrison

Grantee: H. Willard Tarring Deed Book 197 Folio 273

[Mortgage]

May 25, 1938 Grantor: John L.G. Lee, Trustee

Grantee: Margaret A. Bell Deed Book 251 Folio 306

February 18, 1942 Grantor: John L.G. Lee, Trustee

Grantee: Edmund P.H. Harrison, Jr. Deed Book GCB 271 Folio 204

February 26, 1946 Grantor: Edmund P.H. Harrison, Jr. and Miriam W. Harrison

Grantee: Lyman and Dorothy Josephs Deed Book GCB 294 Folio 186

March 22, 1950 Grantor: Lyman C. and Dorothy Josephs

Grantee: Gerard and Eleanore L. Kunkel

Deed Book GRG 340 Folio 345

March 18, 1954 Grantor: Gerard F. and Eleanore L. Kunkel

Grantee: Caroline D. Archer Deed Book GRG 410 Folio 489

September 18, 1967 Grantor: Caroline D. Archer

Grantee: John P. Archer, et al Deed Book GRG 754 Folio 430

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December 10, 1980

Grantor: John P. Archer, Jr., et al

Grantee: James L. and Julia Tracy

Deed Book 1134 Folio 731

December 6, 1989

Grantor: James L. and Julia K. Tracy

Grantee: Paul V. and Holly E. Thompson

Deed Book CGH 1597 Folio 352

April 16, 1990

Grantor: Paul V. and Holly E. Thompson

Grantee: Barbara Dackman and Gordon B. Heyman, Trustees of

Key Federal Savings Bank

Deed Book CGH 1626 Folio 81

June 13, 1993

Grantor: Barbara Dackman and Gordon B. Heyman, Trustees of

Key Federal Savings Bank

Grantee: Timothy Smith and Michael Adams, Sr.

Deed Book CGH 1969 Folio 237

March 8, 1994

Grantor: Timothy D. Smith and Michael E. Adams, Sr.

Grantee: Michael D. and Barbara Peters

Deed Book 2114 Folio 639

November 27, 2001

Grantor: Michael D. and Barbara Peters

Grantee: Timothy E. and Lynnette C. Stielper

Deed Book 3749 Folio 692

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HA-2053

Bel Air Courthouse, Land Records. Bel Air, MD

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City. Harford County Telephone Directory, 1936, 1950-1951, 1951-1952,1963, Baltimore City, MD.

Harford County Historical Society. Vertical Files. Bel Air, MD.

Larew, Marilynn M. Bel Air: An Architectural and Cultural History, 1782-1945. Bel Air, MD: Town of Bel Air, MD, 1995.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. The Census of 1900-1930, Harford County, Maryland. Census searched from

http://persi.heritagequestonline.com/hqoweb/library (7 December 2004).

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property
Acreage of historical setting
Quadrangle name

O.424 acres

1.268 acres

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Harrison House is located at 435 Choice Street in the Third District of Harford County in the Town of Bel Air, Maryland. It is located on tax map 300 parcel 306. The lot was surveyed in the 1990s on a plat called "Lands of Smith and Adams," listed in Deed book CGH 80, Folio 38.

11. Form Prepared by

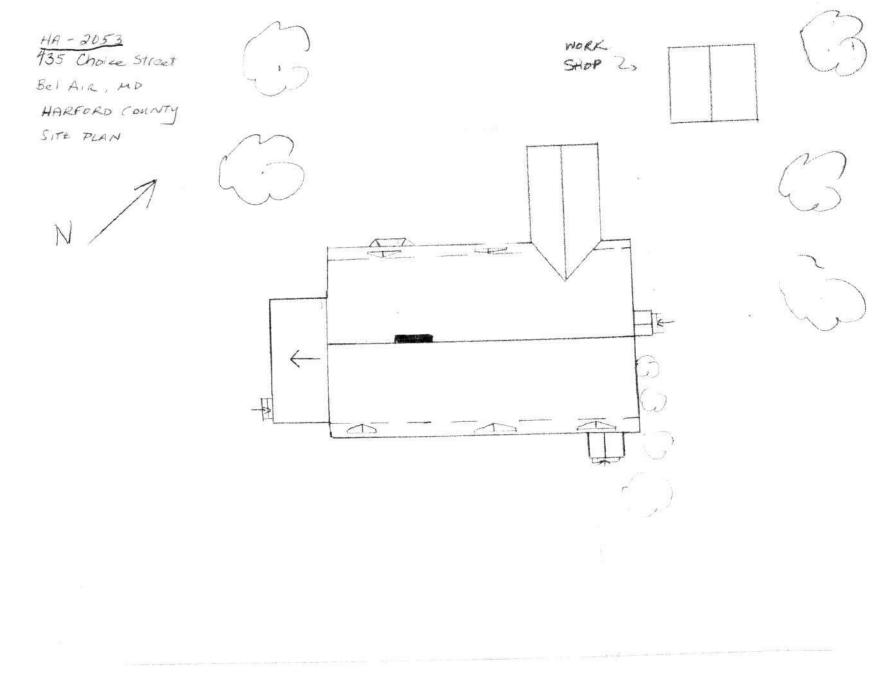
name/title	Kristie Baynard/Architectural Historian			
organization	Arcadia Preservation, LLC	date	December 7, 2004	
street & number	1209 Powhatan Street	telephone	703.798.8124	
city or town	Fredericksburg	state	VA	

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

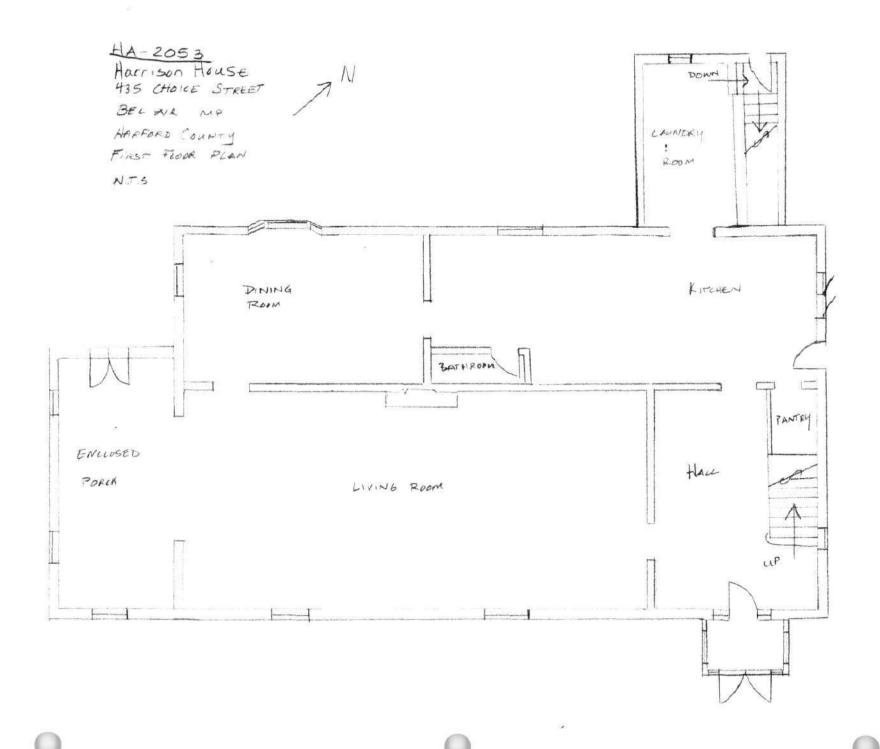
The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

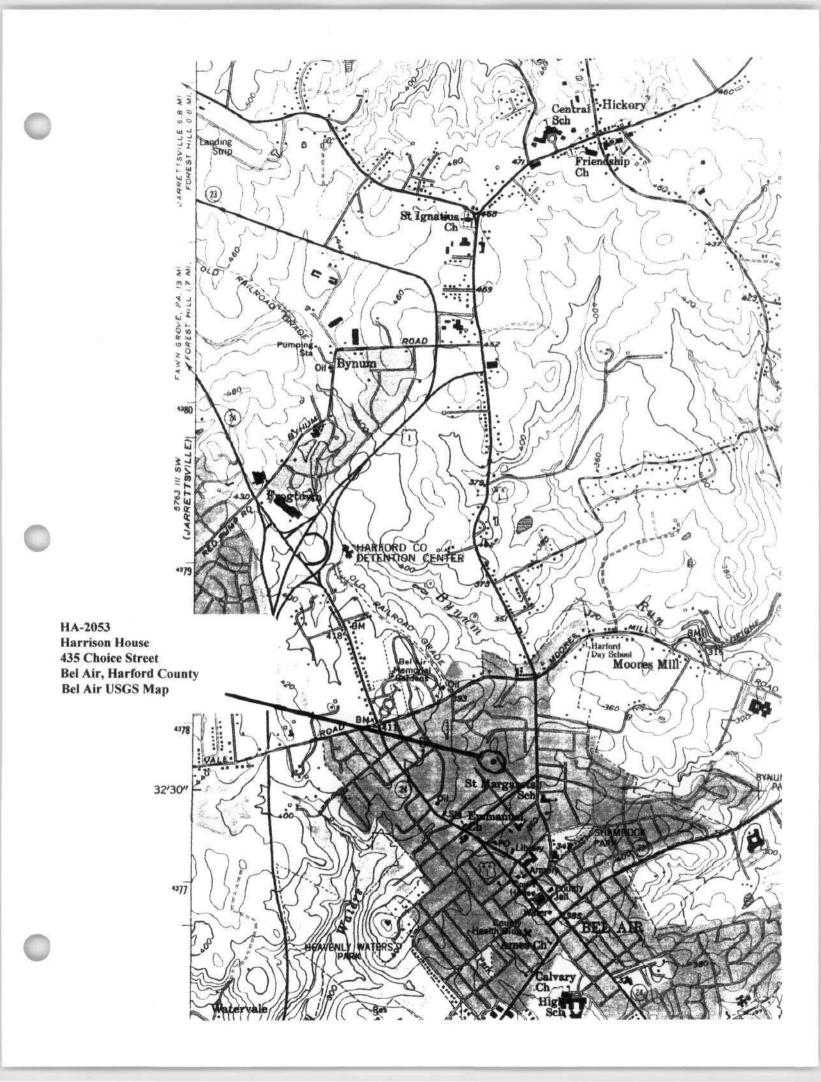
return to:

Maryland Historical Trust DHCD/DHCP 100 Community Place Crownsville, MD 21032-2023 410-514-7600



CHOICE STREET







Ha-2053 Harrison House 435 Choice Street Harford County, Bel Air, MD Accadia Preservation 11/2004 NO SHPO SOUTH CORNER



HA-2053
Harrison House
435 Choice Street
Harford County, Bel Ar, MD
Hreadia Preservation
11/2004
MD SHPO
NE ELEUATION



HA-2053
Harrison House
435 Choice Street
Harford County, Bel Air, MD
Arcadia Preservation
11/2004
MD SHRO
NW ELEVATION



HA-2053 Harrison House 435 Choice Street Harford County, Bel Air, MD Accadia Preservation 11/2004 MD SHPD CARRIAGE HOUSE, WEST CORNER 4 of 8



Harrison House
435 Choice Street
Harford County, Bel Ar, MD
Accadia Preservation
11/2004
MD OHPO
1st floor, hall, view looking east



HA-2053 Harrison House 435 Choice Street Harford County, Bel Air, MD Arcadia Preservation 11/2004 MD SHPD 1st floor, Kitchen, View looking east 6 or 8



HA-2053 Harrison House 435 CHOICE STREET Harford County, Bel Ar, MD Arcadia 11/2004 MD SHPO 1st floor, dining Room, View Looking NORTHWEST



HA-2053 Harrison House 435 Choice Street Harford County, Bel Ar, MD Arcadia Preservation 11/2004 MD SHPD 1st floor, living Room, view looking west